

**GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS10046****Specification**

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**GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O43194</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	51kDa KDa

**GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2863**Other Names**

G-protein coupled receptor 39, GPR39

**Target/Specificity**

Human GPR39. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins, except CEP250 (65%).

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

**Precautions**

GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information****Name** GPR39**Function**

Zinc-sensing receptor that can sense changes in extracellular Zn(2+), mediate Zn(2+) signal transmission, and participates in the regulation of numerous physiological processes including glucose homeostasis regulation, gastrointestinal mobility, hormone secretion and cell death (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18180304" target="\_blank">18180304</a>). Activation by Zn(2+) in keratinocytes increases the intracellular concentration of Ca(2+) and activates the ERK/MAPK and PI3K/AKT signaling pathways leading to epithelial repair (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20522546" target="\_blank">20522546</a>). Plays an essential role in normal wound healing by inducing the production of cytokines including the major inflammatory cytokine IL6 via the PKC/MAPK/CEBPB pathway (By similarity). Regulates adipose tissue metabolism, especially lipolysis, and regulates the function of lipases, such as hormone-sensitive lipase and adipose triglyceride lipase (By similarity). Plays a role in the inhibition of cell death and protects against oxidative, endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondrial

stress by inducing secretion of the cytoprotective pigment epithelium-derived growth factor (PEDF) and probably other protective transcripts in a GNA13/RHOA/SRE-dependent manner (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18180304" target="\_blank">18180304</a>). Forms dynamic heteroreceptor complexes with HTR1A and GALR1 depending on cell type or specific physiological states, resulting in signaling diversity: HTR1A-GPR39 shows additive increase in signaling along the serum response element (SRE) and NF-kappa-B pathways while GALR1 acts as an antagonist blocking SRE (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26365466" target="\_blank">26365466</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### Tissue Location

Expressed in many tissues, including the stomach, intestine and hypothalamus.

#### Volume

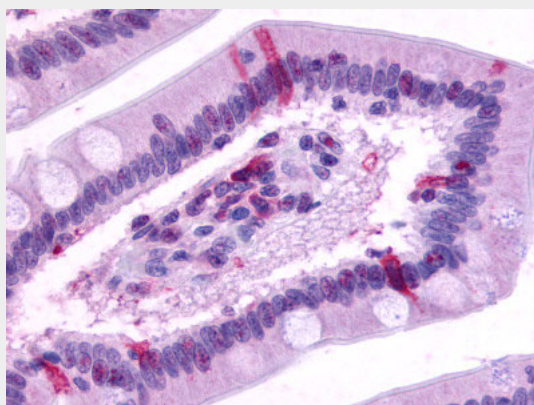
50 µl

### GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Anti-GPR39 antibody ALS10046 IHC of human small intestine.

### GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background

Zn(2+) acts as a agonist. This receptor mediates its action by association with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Its effect is mediated mainly through G(q)-alpha and G(12)/G(13) proteins. Involved in regulation of body weight, gastrointestinal mobility, hormone secretion and cell death (By similarity).

**GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - References**

McKee K.K.,et al.Genomics 46:426-434(1997).  
Kaighin V.A.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2008) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.  
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).  
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).  
Storjohann L.,et al.Biochemistry 47:9198-9207(2008).